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This article contains ALL THE SOLUBLE ingredients of the best Beef, and is easily digestible by the most weakened stomach.

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This is prepared by a similar process to the Essence of Beef.
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Hongkong, 18th January, 1889.

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NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

It is requested that all communications relating to Subscriptions, Advertisements, &c., be addressed to the "Manager, Hongkong Telegraph" and not to the Editor.

Letters on Editorial matters to be sent to "The Editor" and not to individual members of the staff.

Communications intended for publication must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer, not necessarily for the signature, but evidence of good faith.

Whilst the columns of the Hongkong Telegraph will always be open for the fair discussion by correspondents of all questions affecting public interests, it must be distinctly understood that the Editor does not in any way hold himself responsible for opinions thus expressed.

TO ADVERTISERS.

Advertisers are requested to forward all notices intended for insertion in this day's issue not later than Three o'clock so as not to retard the early publication of the paper.

Advertisements and Subscriptions which are not ordered for a fixed period will be continued until countermanded.

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Subscribers to the Hongkong Telegraph are respectfully reminded that all Subscriptions are payable in advance.

The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 22, 1889.

HONGKONG RACES, 1889.

Stewards—H. E. Sir G. W. des Voeux, K.C.M.G.; H. E. Admiral Sir Nowell Salmon, K.C.B.; H. E. Lieut-General Cameron, C.B.; Commodore Maxwell, R.N.; Colonel Storer, R.E.; Colonel Craster, R.A.; Colonel Forbes-Robertson, Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders; Hon. P. Ryrie; Hon. J. Bell-Irving; Hon. C. P. Chater; W. H. Forbes, Esq.; T. Jackson, Esq.; Esq.; M. Grote, Esq.; E. L. Woodin, Esq.; J. Grant, Esq.; R. M. Gray, Esq.; G. S. Coxon, Esq.; E. W. Rutter, Esq.; Hon. Treasurer; H. J. H. Tripp, Esq., Clerk of the Course.

Judge Hon. C. P. Chater.

Starter Mr. J. Grant.

Assistant Starter Mr. G. S. Coxon.

Clerk of the Scales Mr. M. Grote.

THIRD DAY, —FRIDAY, 22ND FEBRUARY.

The BROKERS' CUP, presented, a forced Entry of \$5 each for all entered Subscription Griffins of this Season, 1888-9; 70 per cent of the Entrance money to go to the second, and 30 per cent to the third Pony; weight for inches; previous winners, 7 lbs. extra; penalties accumulative.

One mile.

Mr. Darius' g. Alacrity, 1st. 12lb....Mr. Pond

1 Mr. J. D. Humphreys' br. Violent, 1st. 12lb....Mr. Ker 2

Mr. Maclean's g. Quadruped, 1st. 12lb....Mr. Nicholl 3

Mr. R. Fraser-Smith's g. Methven, 1st. 12lb....Mr. Maclean 4

Mr. John Peel's g. Grey Goose, 1st. 12lb....Mr. Hough 5

Mr. J. D. Humphreys' g. Vis Inletta, 1st. 12lb....Mr. Hart Buck 6

Mr. Slingby Bethell's br. Frigate, 1st. 7lb....Mr. Capt. Des Voeux 7

Mr. Benedick's g. Aneroid, 1st. 12lb....Mr. Von Tanner 8

Mr. Pogose's g. Sav-a-nara, 1st. 12lb....Mr. Saxon 9

Mr. Jay's cr. Soll, 1st. 12lb....Mr. Reynell 10

Mr. Jay's g. Haben, 1st. 12lb....Mr. Rugg 11

Mr. Tasmania's g. Zara, 1st. 7lb, Mr. Sampson 12

Won by half-a-length, good third. Time 2 min. 12 sec. A complaint of foul riding was laid against Mr. Rugg, but was not upheld.

The CHALLENGE CUP, value 100 guineas, to be won by two years consecutively by a Pony or Ponies the bond side Property of the same Owner; weight forches; entrance (forced) \$5, but optional to Subscription Griffins of this Season, 1888-9; First Pony to receive 70 per cent; Second, 20 per cent; and Third, 10 per cent of Entrance money. One-mile-and-three-quarters.

Mr. John Peel's ch. Orlando, 1st. 12lb, Mr. Reynell 1 Mr. J. D. Humphreys' g. Vigour, 1st. 12lb....Mr. Ker 2

Mr. C. G. Daphne, 1st. 12lb, Mr. Maclean 3 Mr. H. N. Lightwood's d. Lord Chancellor, 1st. 7lb....Mr. Osborne 4

Mr. W. Cruikshank's g. McDuff, 1st. 6lb....Mr. Capt. Saarkey 5

Mr. Boning's g. Springfield, 1st. 12lb, Mr. Boning 6

Mr. Pogose's g. Sdy-a-nara, 1st. 12lb, Mr. Boning 7

Mr. Tasman's g. Zara, 1st. 7lb, Mr. Maclean 8

Mr. Jay's cr. Soll, 1st. 12lb....Mr. Beynell 9

Mr. Philippi's ch. Talisman, 1st. 12lb, Mr. Rugg 10

Mr. Sykes' d. Strawberry Jam, 1st. 12lb, Mr. Coxon 11

Won by a length; good third. Time 1:02.

Mr. Buxey's g. Pathan, 1st. 12lb, Mr. Sampson 1 Mr. Slingby Bethell's br. Frigate, 1st. 7lb....Capt. Des Voeux 2

Mr. Sid's m. Starry Nights, 1st. 12lb....Mr. Von Tanner 3

Mr. H. N. Lightwood's d. Lord Chancellor, 1st. 7lb....Mr. Ker 4

Mr. C. G. Daphne, 1st. 12lb, Mr. Maclean 5

Mr. H. N. Lightwood's d. Lord Chancellor, 1st. 7lb....Mr. Ker 6

Mr. W. Cruikshank's g. McDuff, 1st. 6lb....Mr. Capt. Saarkey 7

Mr. Boning's g. Springfield, 1st. 12lb, Mr. Boning 8

Mr. Pogose's g. Sdy-a-nara, 1st. 12lb, Mr. Boning 9

Mr. Tasman's g. Zara, 1st. 7lb, Mr. Maclean 10

Mr. Jay's cr. Soll, 1st. 12lb....Mr. Beynell 11

Mr. Philippi's ch. Talisman, 1st. 12lb, Mr. Rugg 12

Mr. Sykes' d. Strawberry Jam, 1st. 12lb, Mr. Coxon 13

Won by a neck; distance being second and third. Time 1:51.

The NAVY CUP, presented by Officers of H. M. Fleet, for all China Ponies, weight for inches; previous winner at this Meeting of one Race, \$150 extra; of two Races, 7 lbs. extra; and of three or more Races, 10 lbs. extra; Non-starters at this Meeting excluded, entrance \$10, second Pony to receive half of the entrance money. One mile.

Mr. Pogose's g. Senegal, 1st. 12lb, Mr. Saxon 1

Messrs. Morgan & White's d. Silken Mead, 1st. 12lb, Mr. Von Tanner 2

Mr. J. D. Humphreys' g. Victory, 1st. 12lb, Mr. Ker 3

Mr. Buxey's g. Bombshell, 1st. 12lb, (7lb. pen.) Mr. Pond 4

Mr. John Peel's g. Vendetta, 1st. 12lb, Mr. Hough 5

Mr. John Peel's g. Bandsman, 1st. 12lb, (7lb. pen.) Mr. Reynell 6

Won by a short head; second two lengths behind. Time 2:68.

The KEECHONG CUP, presented, for China Ponies, second Pony to receive \$50, weight for inches; entrance \$10, from Black Rock twice round and in.

Mr. John Peel's g. Leap Year, 1st. 12lb, Mr. Reynell 1

Messrs. Morgan & White's d. Silken Mead, 1st. 12lb, Mr. Von Tanner 2

Mr. J. D. Humphreys' g. Victory, 1st. 12lb, Mr. Ker 3

Mr. Buxey's g. Bombshell, 1st. 12lb, (7lb. pen.) Mr. Pond 4

Mr. John Peel's g. Vendetta, 1st. 12lb, Mr. Hough 5

Mr. John Peel's g. Bandsman, 1st. 12lb, (7lb. pen.) Mr. Reynell 6

Won by a short head; second two lengths behind. Time 2:68.

The KEECHONG CUP, presented, for China Ponies, second Pony to receive \$50, weight for inches; entrance \$10, from Black Rock twice round and in.

Mr. John Peel's g. Leap Year, 1st. 12lb, Mr. Reynell 1

Messrs. Morgan & White's d. Silken Mead, 1st. 12lb, Mr. Von Tanner 2

Mr. J. D. Humphreys' g. Victory, 1st. 12lb, Mr. Ker 3

Mr. Buxey's g. Bombshell, 1st. 12lb, (7lb. pen.) Mr. Pond 4

Mr. John Peel's g. Vendetta, 1st. 12lb, Mr. Hough 5

Mr. John Peel's g. Bandsman, 1st. 12lb, (7lb. pen.) Mr. Reynell 6

Won by a neck; distance between second, third, and fourth. Time 4:51.

The GARRISON CUP, presented by the Officers of the Garrison, for bond side Griffins at date of entry; weight for inches; previous winners at this meeting; \$150 extra; penalties accumulative; entrance \$10; Subscription Griffins of this Season, 1888-9, allowed 5 lbs. From two mile-post once round and in.

Mr. Buxey's g. Arabic, 1st. 12lb....Mr. Pond 1

Messrs. Morgan & White's d. Silken Mead, 1st. 12lb, Mr. Saxon 2

Mr. John Peel's g. Fleet Foot, 1st. 12lb, Mr. Saxon 3

Mr. John Peel's g. Vendetta, 1st. 12lb, Mr. Hough 4

Mr. C. G. Daphne, 1st. 12lb, Mr. Maclean 5

Mr. Tell's sp. Scarletta, 1st. 12lb, Mr. Sampson 6

Mr. Tell's ch. Majo, 1st. 12lb, Mr. Rugg 7

Mr. Triad's g. Harboer, 1st. 12lb, Mr. Maclean 8

Mr. J. D. Humphreys' g. Victor, 1st. 12lb, Mr. Ker 9

Mr. Buxey's g. Bombshell, 1st. 12lb, Mr. Pond 10

Mr. John Peel's g. Leap Year, 1st. 12lb, Mr. Saxon 11

Mr. John Peel's g. Bandsman, 1st. 12lb, Mr. Saxon 12

Mr. John Peel's g. Vendetta, 1st. 12lb, Mr. Hough 13

Mr. John Peel's g. Fleet Foot, 1st. 12lb, Mr. Saxon 14

nothing more to say—he saw a launch, which he called the *Kia La*, pass the Sui-Kau barrier; he did not prove that this was the *General Grant*, and he knew nothing about Changsha or Te-Hai, the places the latter was charged with visiting! And stranger still, this was all the evidence. Mr. White did attempt to produce a certain poster stating that the *General Grant* would call at Sui Kau, Changsha, and Te Hai; but where the poster came from, how it was obtained, who printed it, who ordered it to be printed, not a word was said. It was not shown that Mr. R. Fraser-Smith was connected with it in any way, or that he knew of its existence. He denied himself that he did, and Mr. Alabaster very properly ruled that it was not evidence. The amazing circumstance is that Mr. White should have thought it right or fair to produce this piece of paper, and try to make it evidence. It is curious, by the way, to note that the only witness on being asked by Mr. Alabaster whether he had seen the *Kia La* since replied that he had not, but when Mr. White asked him a moment later he answered that he had. Obviously in this state of the case Mr. Fraser-Smith had nothing to reply to, and on the general merits of the case he held his peace.

After deliberations extending over an hour and a-half, the Hopo's deputy thought the evidence of which, as has been seen, there was not a scrap—reliable, and that the launch should be condemned; but in a few crisp lines Mr. Alabaster put the result of the whole inquiry, as we have tried to show, in the only sensible and reasonable way:

If there had been any evidence that the *General Grant* had traded at other than Treaty Ports I might have admitted her cargo, but the article contained in that *General Grant* went to Changsha or Te-Hai, those being the places she was seized for trading, and it is not even alleged she traded clandestinely at all, either there or anywhere else, proof of which would be necessary in terms of law to sustain the allegation, I agent that I must dissent from the Deputy.

The launch was released on a bond by its owner, and the whole matter now goes to Peking. A more complete travesty of judicial procedure, or of ordinary equity it would be impossible to find in any country, and it will be well that the proceedings of similar inquiries in China be watched with the closest care and vigilance. We should not conclude without expressing our sense of the calmness, ability, and dignity with which the British Consul performed his part, and prevented a gross injustice being done to a British subject; but, indeed, these are qualities which have long been taught to expect from Mr. Alabaster.

Since the above was written another mail has arrived with the report of a second inquiry, also at Canton, before the same tribunal on Dec. 1, into the case of the *Stephen Thompson*, another launch seized by the Customs. Here again Mr. Alabaster totally dissociated from the conclusion of the Hopo's Deputy. We are not in the habit in these columns to use the apostolic phrase of speaking evil of the dignitaries; much allowance should always be made for officials performing difficult and onerous duties; but we regret very much to say that on this occasion Mr. White undid his previous record in injustice, and we grieve to add, insolence. To begin with, he warned Mr. Webber, a solicitor of Hongkong, that he was in Court as a spectator, and must not give assistance or take any part in the case. Why is this professional gentleman not to tell an inexperienced defendant what is evidence and what is not; to give him hints and aid as he goes along defending himself against an experienced Customs official? We regret that Mr. Webber did not boldly hold the matter out there, and then, for, in our opinion, where a British subject can appear in defence of his property there he has a right to appear by a representative. The defendant being prosecuted by one Customs officer, and being practically tried by another, objects to the two exchanging confidences—the judge and the prosecutor—and is brusquely told his objection is trivial. It is not trivial, for it goes to the root of the whole investigation, to its fairness, its equity, its *bona fides*. Again, the Consul thought it advisable to examine a witness minutely about rate of speed, when Mr. White interrupted, wanting to know the object of the question, as if the Consul were not as good a judge of what was relevant as Mr. White; and later on the latter had the effrontery to say, in reference to Mr. Alabaster's questions to the same witness: "I don't see the object of the questions, and think it a waste of time asking them." Possibly it was with a view to save time that Mr. White tried to answer one question for a witness, when he was effectively pulled up by Mr. Alabaster vigorously objecting to the witness being prompted.

THEISM v. REVELATION.

A CONTRAST AND A STUDY.

IV.

THE INSPIRATION OF THE BIBLE. INTRINSICALLY CONSIDERED.

SCIENTIFIC VIEW OF BIBLICAL COSMOLOGY. (Continued.)

POSITION OF THE EARTH IN THE UNIVERSE.—The essential assumption of Biblical Cosmology is that the Earth is the centre of the Universe. The sun, moon and stars are reported to have been created long after the creation of our present abode. The Astronomical notions that prevailed in Babylon, in Egypt and throughout the known world anterior to the Bible, and at the epoch when the Pentateuch was written exactly coincided with the Mosaic view of the Universe. Greek and Roman poets and writers expatiated upon the description of the "Indefinite plane" which the earth was considered to be, upon the perpetual darkness which reigned at the bottom or other side of the immense dish on which men and animals lived and moved; upon the Sun which rose in the East and set in the West, hiding itself in the cleft of some high mountain; upon the Styx, or the principal river of the lower world, and upon a thousand and one other fables of a like description. The Bible, which we hold to have been inspired, is deeply imregnated with the false notions then prevalent—a fact sufficient in itself to convince the impartial reader that the cosmogenic record of Genesis and of the other Books is exclusively the work of the human mind. The earth is clearly stated in the Bible to be a stationary body; Joshua stops the Sun from careering westwards in order to allow him sufficient light to finish his battle—"Then spake Joshua to the Lord in the day when the Lord delivered up the Amorites before the children of Israel, and he said in the sight of Israel, Sun, stand thou still upon Gibeon; and thou, Moon, in the valley of Ahalon. And the sun stood still, and the moon stayed, until the people had avenged themselves upon their enemies. Is not this written in the book of Jasher?" So the sun stood still in the midst of heaven, and hastened not to go down about a whole day." (Josh. x. 12-13.) There can be found no clear exposition of the Biblical geocentric theory than this passage; and yet modern science has clearly proved what could have been the consequences if the earth stopped one second from revolving on its axis in its orbit round the Sun.

The geocentric theory of the Universe, of the flatness of the earth, and of its immobility, such as it was indicated by the Bible has been considered to be so evident and irrefutable that it crept into the belief of the Christians. Church

and remained unshaken for centuries, till the discoveries of Galileo, Copernicus, Magellan, Newton and the modern scientists shook the belief in its foundations. Origen, who flourished in 250 A.D. was of opinion that the sun, moon and stars were living creatures, endowed with reason and free will, and occasionally inclined to sin. (De Principiis, 1.7, 83.) Lactantius, 325 A.D.—expounded the following theory on the form of the earth—"About the antipodes also one can neither hear nor speak without laughter. It is asserted as something serious that we should believe that there are men who have their feet opposite to ours. The ravings of Anaxagoras are more tolerable, who said that snow was black." (Epitome of the Divine Institutes) 30). "How is it with those who imagine that they are antipodes opposite to our footsteps? Do they say anything to the purpose? Or is there any one so senseless as to believe that there are men whose footsteps are higher than their head? or that the things which with us are in a recumbent position, with them hang in an inverted direction? that crops and trees grow downwards? that the rains and snow and hail fall upwards to the earth? And does any one wonder that the hanging gardens [of Semiramis] at Babylon] are mentioned among the seven wonders of the world, when philosophers make hanging fields, and seas, and cities, and mountains? What steps of argument led them to the idea of the antipodes? They saw the courses of the stars travelling towards the west; they saw that the sun and the moon always set towards the same quarters, and rise from the same. But since they did not perceive what contrivance regulated their courses, nor how they returned from the west to the east, . . . they thought that the world is round like a ball, and they fancied that the stars and sun, when they have set, by the very rapidity of the motion of the world are borne back to the east. It followed therefore, from this roundness of the heavens, that the earth was inclosed in the midst of its curved surface. But if this were so, the earth also itself must be a globe. . . . But if the earth also were round, it must necessarily happen that it should pre-ent the same appearance to all parts of the heaven. And if this were so, then the last consequence also followed, that there would be no part of the earth uninhabited by men and the other animals. Thus the roundness of the earth led to the invention of those suspended antipodes. But if you inquire from those who defend these marvellous fictions, why all things do not fall into that lower part of the heaven, they reply, that such is the nature of things, that heavy bodies are borne to the middle, but that the bodies which are light, as mist, smoke and fire are borne away from the middle. I am at a loss what to say respecting those who, when they have once erred, consistently persevere in this folly, and defend one foolish thing by another. But I sometimes imagine that they either discuss philosophy for the sake of a jest, or purposely and knowingly undertake to defend falsehoods, as if to exercise or display their talents on false subjects. But I should be able to prove by many arguments that it is impossible for the heaven to be lower than the earth, it is not that this book must now be concluded, and that some things still remain which are more necessary for the present work." (Divine Institutes, III. 24.) St. Augustine has the following concerning the theory that the world is round—"But as to the fable that there are antipodes, that is to say, men on the opposite side of the earth, where it is sun rises when it sets on us, men who walk with their feet opposite ours, that is on no ground credible. And, indeed, it is not affirmed that this has been learned by historical knowledge, but by scientific conjecture, on the ground that the earth is suspended within the concavity of the sky, and that it has as much room on the one side of it as on the other. Hence they say that the part which is beneath must also be inhabited. But they do not remark that although it be supposed or scientifically demonstrated that the world is of a round and spherical form, yet it does not follow that the other side of the earth bare of water; nor even, though it be bare, does it immediately follow that it is peopled. For Scripture, which proves the truth of its historical statements by the accomplishment of its prophecies, gives no false information; and it is too absurd to say, that some men might have taken ship and traversed the whole wide ocean, and crossed from this side of the world to the other, and that thus even the inhabitants of that distant region are descended from that one first man, [Adam]." ("De Civitate Dei," XVI. 9).

The main error underlying the geocentric theory is the supposition that the earth is larger than the sun and the stars. The writer of the Pentateuch, like the Hebrews, Babylonians and other peoples of that epoch had no conception of the magnitude of the heavenly bodies. Colenso gives the following calculations: Taking the Sun's diameter as 850,000 miles, and the Earth's as 8,000, it will follow that the bulk of Sun's bulk of Earth: = 1:100,000. We can form some conception of this enormous bulk, by supposing the Sun placed so that its centre shall be coincident with the Earth's centre: then (since its radius is 440,000 miles) its huge body would stretch out in all directions nearly as far beyond the Moon, as the Moon itself is distant from the Earth, (240,000 miles). We can thus gain some idea of the enormous magnitude of the greater Light, the lord of the Solar System. One travelling at railway-speed, day and night, 334 miles an hour, or 100 miles in 3 hours, would reach the Moon in 300 days; and at the same rate, he would reach the Sun in 330 years. But, if he could reach the Sun in one single day, it would take 550 years of such travelling to reach the nearest Fixed Star. And, it must be remembered, for all that enormous interval, on every side of our Sun and its little family, 'there is, as we know, an awful void,' as far as regards any possibility of the existence of animal life! And the same tremendous vacancy, as far as the possibility of animal existence is concerned, most probably extends between one Star and another, and on all sides around each separate Star,—nay, around each separate mote of nebular star-dust.

The investigations which led to the discovery of the globular form of the earth and its double motion of rotation on its axis, and revolution round the sun, were of various kinds and it is unnecessary to detail them here. During the eclipses of the moon, the shadow of the earth is represented in a circular form; a body which in all positions casts a circular shadow must evidently be a sphere. Pythagoras taught that the sun was the centre of our system, and that around the sun revolved in circular orbits. Cicero reported Nicetus' suggestion that if it were admitted that the earth revolves on its axis, the difficulty presented by the inconceivable velocity of the heavens would be avoided. Ptolemy objected to the Pythagorean system on the ground that if the earth were in motion, it would leave the air and other light bodies behind it. He therefore returned to the geocentric theory, which continued to be upheld by the Christian Church till the voyages of Columbus, De Gama, and above all, Ferdinand Magellan or Magalhaes—the first circumnavigator of the globe—completely disproved such a theory and demonstrated to the evidence the spherical shape of the earth. Newton, Copernicus, and Galileo demonstrated the rotation and revolution of our globe. The persecutions endured by Galileo for divulging his discoveries are well known. Any chemist can supply it—A. S. Watson & Co. (Limited), agents in Hongkong and China.—[144].

frauds." Some affirmed that the telescope might be relied on well enough for terrestrial objects, but with the heavenly bodies it was altogether a different affair. Others declared that its invention was a mere application of Aristotle's remark that stars could be seen in the daytime from the bottom of a deep well. Galileo was accused of imposture, heresy, blasphemy, atheism. With a view to defend himself he addressed a letter to the Abbs Castelli, suggesting that the Scriptures were never intended, to be a scientific authority, but only a moral guide. This made matters worse. He was summoned before the Holy Inquisition, under an accusation of having taught that the earth moves round the sun, a doctrine "utterly contrary to the Scriptures." He was ordered to renounce that heresy, on pain of being imprisoned. He was directed to desist from teaching and advocating the Copernican theory, and pledge himself that he would neither publish nor defend it for the future. Knowing well that Truth has no need of martyrs, he assented to the required recantation, and gave the promise demanded. For sixteen years the Church had rest. But in 1612 Galileo ventured on the publication of his work entitled "The System of the World," its object being the vindication of the Copernican theory. He was again summoned before the Inquisition at Rome, accused of having asserted that the earth moves round the sun. He was declared to have brought upon himself the penalties of heresy. On his knees, with his hand on the Bible, he was compelled to abjure and curse the doctrine of the movement of the earth. . . . He was then committed to prison, treated with remorseless severity during the remaining ten years of his life; and was denied burial in consecrated ground." ("Conflict with Religion and Science," p. 171.)

By this it will be seen how fully convinced the adherents of the Bible were of the theory of the earth's immobility and flatness as propounded in the Scriptures. Since science has demonstrated such a theory to be fundamentally wrong it must needs follow that the Book which propounds it cannot be essentially right.

ANTIQUITY OF MAN.—From the fossil remains of plants and animals found imbedded in various layers of the earth's crust it is easy to demonstrate not only the remote antiquity of the living beings whom they represent, but an order of succession or contemporaneousness quite different from that given in the Scriptural record. It is by no means a difficult task to find out from the date of the same record the date of man's appearance on earth. From the 5th and 6th chapters of Genesis we can ascertain the time elapsed between the creation of Adam, (on the 6th day) and the Deluge. Adam is reported to be 10 years old when Seth was born; Seth was 10 when Enos was born; Enos was 90 at Cainan's birth; Cainan 70 at Mahaleel's; Mahaleel 65 at Jared's; Jared 162 at Enoch's; Enoch 65 at Methuselah's; Methuselah 170 at Lamech's; Lamech 182 at Noah's; and Noah was 600 years old when the Deluge took place. These years summed up give 1,650 as the number of years from the creation of Adam to the Deluge. From other dates furnished by the Bible we gather that the Deluge took place about 4,700 years ago. Consequently, according to the Bible, man has existed on earth for only about 6,000 years.

This is entirely contradicted by the testimony of Geology, Palaeontology, Anthropology, Physiology, Archaeology, and History. According to Baldwin, Egypt existed as a civilised country not less than 5,000 years B.C., or 1,000 years before the creation of man according to Scripture. The first dynasty of Egyptian Kings, according to Lenormant, was at 5,000 years B.C. The same author in "Manual of the Ancient History of the East" says that the same system of writing existed in Egypt as that which was in use thousands of years afterwards, and that there are no indications of any interruption produced by a deluge, which, according to the writer in Exodus, covered the tops of all mountains, and destroyed all life on earth. Sir Charles Lyell, ("Antiquity of Man," p. 204) says that the primitive men of France whose remains have been found in the valley of the Somme, with those of extinct elephants, lions, bears, hyenas, etc., lived more than one hundred thousand years ago. Anted ("Earth's History," p. 185) says: "It would appear that the lowest human remains must be of a date carrying us back a quarter of a million of years." Page ("Man, Whence, Whence, and Whither," p. 183) says: "There is ample evidence of man having been an inhabitant of Western Europe for ages preceding the popularly received chronology." Broca ("Anthropological Review," 1865, p. 47) concludes that "Man has left traces of his habitation as far back as we can trace in Egypt than as that which was in use thousands of years afterwards, and that there are no indications of any interruption produced by a deluge, which, according to the writer in Exodus, covered the tops of all mountains, and destroyed all life on earth." Sir Charles Lyell, ("Antiquity of Man," p. 204) says that the primitive men of France whose remains have been found in the valley of the Somme, with those of extinct elephants, lions, bears, hyenas, etc., lived more than one hundred thousand years ago. 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